

U.S. to Honor Bastille Day As Another July Fourth

Entire Country to Join in Celebration of French National Holiday

Words of Cheer Sent Overseas

Daniels and Jusserand To Be Speakers at New York Rally as Day's Climax

A tribute to France, and through France to the growing spirit of independence the world over, will be paid to-day by all liberty-loving people throughout the United States. Like a second Independence Day will be celebrated the anniversary of French freedom. Those nationalities which expressed their loyalty to this country on July 4 again will express it to-day to our ally, France. In every corner where flies the American flag this day will be consecrated to the observance of patriotic rites in honor of French loyalty and French freedom.

While everywhere individual celebrations will be held to commemorate our first participation in the French national holiday, there will be concentrated in this city the expression of American sentiment toward France in a great mass meeting to be held in the evening at Madison Square Garden, where representatives of French and other Allied governments will exchange greetings.

Daniels to Read Message

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will come from Washington as the personal representative of President Wilson, and as he reads the words which the President is sending as his special message to France on her day there will be sent across the sea reciprocal messages to this country from President Poincaré, from General Foch and from Marshal Joffre.

The celebration of Bastille Day will be second only to that of our own day of freedom. Already more than 200 cities have arranged formal programmes for to-day. In all military and naval stations of the country special exercises will be observed at the order of the Secretaries of Navy and War. In the trenches the same ceremonies will be carried out. General Pershing has cabled that everything which France did to honor the United States his soldiers will repay to the utmost.

Blue Devil Chaplain to Speak

New York's celebration will begin with special church services in the morning. At the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, a French hero of the war, L'Abbe Cabanel, who is the chaplain of the "Blue Devils," will preach the sermon.

Early in the afternoon a series of spectacular aerial demonstrations will take place from the Battery to Yonkers. Under the direction of Captain Boyriven of the French aviation forces, who has charge of all the French military fliers in this country, airplanes of France, Italy and America will be sent over the city to drop intertwined French and American flags over the scenes of celebration and placards bearing the message, "Greetings from American and French aviators, united now and forever." At 4:30 p. m. the airplanes will manoeuvre directly over the statue of Joan of Arc, on Riverside Drive, where a large open-air mass meeting will be in progress.

To Fly Under Bridges

A feature of the day will be an attempt by Captain Boyriven, a French aviator, to fly under the four East River bridges. Driving a De Havilland plane, equipped with Liberty motors, the aviator, an instructor at the flying field at Mineola, will dive under the Brooklyn, Manhattan and Williamsburg spans. He will then fly over the Queensboro Bridge, and, reversing his course, dip under that structure, on his way down the river.

At the Joan of Arc statue, in Ninety-third Street and Riverside Drive, the largest outdoor celebration will be held at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Paul Bartlett, officer of the Legion of Honor; Dr. Charles A. Downer, president of the French Alliance, and John

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Bastille Day Tribute Cabled by President

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Wilson to-night sent the following Bastille Day message to President Poincaré:

"America greets France on this day of stirring memories with a heart full of warm friendship and of devotion to the great cause in which the two people are now so happily united. July Fourteenth, like our own July Fourth, has taken on a new significance not only for France but for the world. As France celebrated our Fourth of July, so do we celebrate her Fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose of which we are deeply proud.

"The sea seems very narrow to-day. France is so close a neighbor to our hearts. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerable things, but it is also being fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, to the great peoples with whom we are associated, and to the peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conceptions that have lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world.

"The French flag flies to-day from the staff of the White House, and America is happy to honor that flag."

Hindenburg's Death Is Once More Reported

Field Marshal Said to Have Expired Following Row With Kaiser

(By The Associated Press.)
AMSTERDAM, July 13.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is dead, according to the newspaper "Les Nouvelles." His death is said to have occurred after a stormy interview with the German Emperor at Great Headquarters at Spa. The Emperor and the field marshal are declared to have had serious differences of opinion concerning the German offensive toward Paris. The field marshal died from congestion of the brain.

The violent interview between von Hindenburg and Emperor William occurred on May 16, "Les Nouvelles" says. It was followed by an apoplectic stroke which ultimately resulted in the field marshal's death.

The newspaper says its information was obtained "from good sources in the occupied district of Belgium."

Frequent Death Reports
In the last six months there have been several rumors of the death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and there have been many reports that he has been in poor health. A dispatch received in London Friday from The Hague quoted a Dutch traveller from newspaper editor declaring that a report that the field marshal was ill and unable to participate in the work at army headquarters had spread all over Germany. German newspapers were not permitted to mention the rumor. The traveller added that General Ludendorff, the first quartermaster general, had taken over the field marshal's duties as chief of the General Staff.

Keenly aware with reports of the field marshal's health have been dispatches from Germany indicating that the field marshal and the Emperor had had disagreements concerning the German offensive movement in the West.

Rumored Mind Was Failing

Late in May Field Marshal von Hindenburg was reported ill with typhoid fever at Strasbourg. The field marshal, on June 18, was reported by "The Tribune," of Geneva, to be suffering from an acute nervous disease. The newspaper declared it had learned from a reliable source that his mental capacity was much affected and that he was confined in a private sanatorium. It added that the field marshal had taken no part in the offensive on the Western front.

At the outbreak of the war Field Marshal von Hindenburg was a general in retirement. He was credited with evoking the death of the German leader, in a newspaper in the French language published at The Hague.

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Foch Advances Line in France at 2 Points; U.S. Has 1,100,000 Men Abroad, Says March

FOR THE FLAG! FOR VICTORY!



One day, from Paris to the humblest village, storms of acclamation will welcome our conquering standards, wrung in blood and in tears, torn by shells, the magnificent apparition of our glorious dead.—From the Ministerial Declaration of November 20, 1917.

Government Wins Control Of Wire Lines

Senate Passes House Bill to Take Over Telephones and Telegraphs

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Congress to-night granted President Wilson's request for authority to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines. By a vote of 46 to 16—the minority all Republicans—the Senate adopted without amendment the House resolution granting such power for the period of the war.

The resolution will be signed by the presiding officers of the Senate and House and transmitted to the President Monday.

Government Wins Control Of Wire Lines

by Senator Reed, of Missouri, designed to insure unrestricted public use of facilities, was twice rejected. Senators voting for the Watson amendment to exempt telephone wires from the operation of the resolution were Borah, Brandegee, Curtis, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Kellogg, Knox, Lenroot, McCumby, New, Penrose, Sherman, Smith (Michigan), Smoot, Sterling, Wadsworth and Watson.

Congress was asked to pass the legislation last week and the President's insistence upon immediate action upset plans for a long recess last Saturday night. Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson appeared before the House Committee to urge action as a military necessity, the War and Navy Departments heads declaring the government should control communication systems to protect military secrets and insure prompt handling of government messages.

A call for a strike of Western Union operators, cancelled Monday by union officials, was mentioned frequently in the debate, but played virtually no part in determining the action of Congress. Republican opposition to the measure was based largely on the contention that no military necessity had been shown, and on objection to what was

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Kaiser Doesn't Want Belgium, Says Hertling

Will Be Used Only as Peace Parley Pawn, Chancellor Declares

COPENHAGEN, July 13.—Denial that Germany intended to retain Belgium was made by Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in the course of his speech before the Reichstag Main Committee on Thursday. "The present possession of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations," the Chancellor said. "We have no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever."

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Censored Hertling Speech on Belgium Forecasts Downfall

LONDON, July 13.—Contradictions of policy among the German officials seemingly has another illustration in the manner of the publication of the statement made by Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, regarding Belgium.

The German wireless service yesterday put out a long report of Chancellor Hertling's speech, which ignored all reference to Belgium. It gave a full report of the Chancellor's discussion of Russia and continued: "In connection with this point the Imperial Chancellor passed in review the political situation in the West."

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4,102 Enemy 'Planes Shot Down in Year

(By The United Press.)
LONDON, July 13.—British airmen brought down 4,102 hostile machines during the year ending July 1, the British Press Bureau announced to-night. During the same period the British lost 1,186 planes. "During the year ending July 1, British airmen on the West front destroyed 2,150 hostile airplanes and drove down 1,953 out of control," the statement said.

"In the same period naval aviators, cooperating, shot down 623. The total of ours missing was 1,186. "On the Italian front, during the last quarter, the British destroyed 165 enemy planes and drove down six out of control; on the Salonica front, in the last half year, we destroyed twenty-one and drove down thirteen; in Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, we destroyed twenty-six and drove down fifteen.

"Records show that British air superiority is continuously progressive, wherefore it is safe to assume that when America's output is effective, the Allies will have a very great advantage."

3 Army Corps Organized by Gen. Pershing

American Military Programme Completed in Half Time Scheduled

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Reduction by half of the time originally estimated to put America's first field army in France was disclosed to-day with the formal announcement by General March that three full army corps had been organized by General Pershing and that the number of soldiers sent overseas now numbered more than 1,100,000.

The eighteen divisions composing the three corps, consisting of four regular, nine National Guard and five National Army divisions, probably will compose the first army, which, with supplemental army troops, such as heavy artillery, will total 1,000,000 men.

Instead of one field army on January 1, 1919, as originally planned, it now appears probable that two such armies will be operating in France by that date, backed by full American-built and maintained supply lines. The great project of establishing the American army as the right flank of the battle line will then be within sight.

Military Programme Clear

General March said organization of the first field army had not yet been completed. The formation of the three corps, however, and his announcement that troop movements to France were proceeding at the same astonishing rate that has been the rule for the last three months made the American military programme clear.

Division corps contains from 225,000 to 250,000 men. Major General Hunter Liggett, temporarily commands the First Corps; the two other commanders have not been selected, but when the corps commanders finally are selected they will have the rank of lieutenant general.

Make Up of Corps

The first army corps, General March announced, comprises the following: First Division, regulars, commanded by Major General Robert L. Bullard; 2d Division, regulars, Major General Omar Bundy; 26th National Guard, Major General Clarence R. Edwards; 42d National Guard (Rainbow); Major General Charles T. Menhor; 41st National Guard (Sunset); Major General Hunter Liggett; 2nd National Guard (Michigan and Wisconsin); Major General W. G. Haan.

Second Corps, 7th National Army (New York troops); Major General George B. Duncan; 35th National Guard (Kansas and Missouri troops); Major General William M. Wright; 82d National Army (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee); Major General William E. Burnham; 30th National Guard (North Carolina and District of Columbia troops); Major General George W. Read; 28th National Guard (Pennsylvania troops); Major General C. H. Muir; 4th Division, regulars, Major General George H. Cameron.

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French Gain 3-4 Mile in Night Drive South of Montdidier and Capture 600

Push On Across Savieres River

British in Flanders Take 118 Captives; Allies Push On in Albania

The French again have advanced twice by sharp thrusts against the German lines in the West.

Southeast of Montdidier, they pushed forward more than a quarter of a mile in night fighting in the region of the Porte Farm, near the scene of the failure of the fourth great German drive.

Midway on the west wing of the Champagne salient, where repeated blows since the halt of the Crown Prince's offensive have brought considerable gains, the French attacked north of Longpont and despite fierce German resistance pushed their way across the Savieres River.

More than 600 prisoners were taken by the French in their capture of Castel, southeast of Montdidier, on Friday, it was announced yesterday.

British raiding operations in Flanders have netted 118 prisoners. The new German drive in the West seems near, observers report, and any hour may show the opening of the offensive by which Ludendorff hopes to gain a "German peace."

In Albania the French and Italian forces have taken more than 2,300 prisoners in their drive. New attacks are being made against the reorganized Austrian positions north of the Semeni River.

French Hurl Enemy Back at Two Points And Score Advances

LONDON, July 13.—The French again have attacked the enemy's lines at two points in the West and thrown him back for gains, the War Office in Paris announced to-day.

Last night they attacked the German line at the tip of the salient driven by the foe in his fourth attempt this year, near the point where General Mangin threw the Germans back across the Matz in disastrous defeat. They advanced more than a quarter of a mile in the region of the Porte Farm.

This morning they struck a heavier blow on the west wing of the Crown Prince's salient in the Champagne, north of the village of Longpont, which they captured yesterday, and threw their forces across the Savieres River where it flows southward through Longpont toward the Ourcq. Despite desperate enemy resistance, the French pushed their lines forward and took nearly two score prisoners.

In their attack yesterday northwest of Montdidier, in which they captured the village of Castel and pushed forward to the heights that dominate the Aves River to the east, the French took more than six hundred prisoners, the War Office in Paris announced to-day.

In Flanders the British forces have been active, capturing nearly a hundred prisoners in successful thrusts near Vieux Berquin and Meris and losing exceptionally few men themselves. Field Marshal Haig stated to-day, Twenty-two more prisoners were taken in patrol fighting north of Hamel.

The following communication on aerial operations was issued by the War Office to-night: "Low clouds and heavy rainstorms prevailed on the Western front July 12. Enemy aircraft showed no activity and our own machines could only carry out observation work for the artillery during the brief intervals of brighter weather. There were no aerial combats or casualties. At night, notwithstanding the high wind and an overcast sky, our airmen made some useful reconnaissances and dropped four tons of bombs."

Allies in Albania Inflict Big Losses On Foe in Flight

LONDON, July 13.—The Allied armies in Albania are continuing their attacks against the fleeing Austrians, inflicting very heavy losses and forcing the enemy to take up new defensive positions north of the Semeni River. It was officially announced in Rome and Paris to-day. Since their drive began, July 6, the French and Italians have advanced more than twenty miles on a front of fifty miles, and have captured more than 2,300 prisoners. On the left end of the active battle front the Italians are attacking the enemy's new line, the Rome War Office stated. On the French front to the east, the Austrians have retreated on a line running through Pashtani, Selchani, Hill 500, the confluence of the